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other hitch, and a hitch concerning which the Mayor and Controller are reticent. The Controller has intimated that certain persons were interfering with his deal. Who are they? Are we to infer that the same greedy persons who defeated the refunding at 3 1/2 per cent. a year ago are now plotting to prevent a temporary adjustment at 7 1/2 per cent? Do they desire to have it published more widely that the Democratic local administration of Indianapolis refused money at 7 1/2 per cent. after it has once been promised, or are they plotting to make the regular rate of interest to be paid by the city 8 per cent? There was reason to believe that the Sullivan clique had reached the bottom of incompetency before this last revelation, but such seems not to be the case.

SENATOR VOORHEES'S SPEECH.

There is no mistaking the motive of Senator Voorhees's speech on the silver question. We call it a speech on the silver question merely to designate it, but it scattered so as to embrace many other topics, all of which were treated in the regulation Voorheesian style. No person at all familiar with Mr. Voorhees's erratic record on the financial question and his political methods can read the speech without seeing that it was intended to carry out his contract with Mr. Cleveland to vote for the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law without committing him to any other sound measure of finance. There is this to be said for Mr. Voorhees: he is true to his friends and stands by his political bargains. When he went into the market and gave Mr. Cleveland to understand that he was for sale on the silver question, he meant what he said, and when, after the President had loaded him down with offices, he promised to vote for the President's favorite measure, he was filled with gratitude and intended to keep his promise. It was like him, therefore, openly to declare, as he did some time ago, that he would vote for the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase clause. Having got his price and promised to do it, he would not go back on his word. But those who inferred from this declaration that Mr. Voorhees had been converted to sound views on the financial question in general were very hasty in their conclusion. A man who has been fundamentally wrong for as many years and in as many ways as Senator Voorhees has is not so suddenly soundly converted. In fact, the chances are he never will be soundly converted. Mr. Voorhees's speech on Tuesday shows that with the single exception of voting for the repeal of the silver-purchase clause he is as unsound on financial questions as he always has been. There is scarcely a wild vagary or a dangerous scheme extant that he does not endorse or show a willingness to endorse. Currency inflation, fiat money, free silver coinage, removal of the tax on State banks, cheap money of all kinds—he is in favor of one and all.

Of course, Mr. Voorhees's speech will carry no weight in or out of the Senate. His vote for repeal of the silver-purchase clause will be counted and his views will be discounted. People will say in one breath, "Voorhees did the square thing in voting as he told Cleveland he would," and in the next they will say, "It is a thousand pities that so dangerous a demagogue should be chairman of the Senate committee on finance."

WHOSE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY?

It is impossible not to sympathize with honest workmen out of employment for any cause whatever. A man who is willing to work, but who cannot get employment, who is hungry himself and perhaps has a wife and children hungry at home, is to be pitied without reference to the cause of his misfortune. The first impulse of every person of right feeling is to try and help the unemployed one in getting employment, or at least to wish him quick success in his efforts to do so.

But in the case of many of those now out of employment there is room for other feeling besides sympathy. It would be heartless to taunt them in their misfortune, but while wishing them a speedy escape therefrom and return of better times, it is not untimely nor inappropriate to recall the fact that many of them, perhaps a majority, voted for the very conditions which now exist. In this sense and to this extent they are responsible for their present lack of employment, that they voted for the conditions which have deprived them of work. It is a maxim of law that every man is supposed to intend the natural and inevitable consequences of his own acts. If he pulls the trigger of a loaded gun he is supposed to intend that it shall go off, and if he puts arsenic in his neighbor's food he is supposed to intend it shall kill him. It is no excuse for the unemployed to say that they did not intend, by their votes for Grover Cleveland, last fall, to cut off their own employment and take the bread out of their wives' and children's mouths. They were sufficiently warned and might have known. If it is true, as the Journal believes, that the present depression among a large class of industries is owing to uncertainty and apprehension as to the action of Congress on the tariff question and to the prevalent belief that there will be a general attack on protected industries, then every person who voted for Mr. Cleveland is, to the extent, at least, of one vote, responsible for throwing many thousands of persons out of employment.

The mistake made by thousands of honest but misguided voters was in supposing that they could hurt their employers without hurting themselves. As wage-earners they were doing well—better than they ever had before and better than the wage-earners of any other country—but they were not satisfied. They were told and were too ready to believe that they were not getting their share of the wealth which their protected employers were accumulating. They were assured that the protective tariff injured only to the benefit of the manufacturer—that it put big money into the pockets of their employers without adding a cent to their wages.

They were further assured that if the protective tariff were repealed they would continue to get as good wages as ever while the cost of living would be greatly reduced. These false arguments were hammered into the workmen until very many of them became embittered, not only against capital in general, but against their own employers, and determined to teach them a lesson. If they could not get higher wages they would at least cut down the profits of their employers and reduce the cost of living for themselves. If they could not share in the benefits of protection they would smash it. So they proceeded to saw off, between themselves and the tree, the limb on which they were sitting.

The mistake made by these perhaps honest, but certainly misguided, workmen was in supposing that a protective tariff did not protect them as well as their employers. They were awfully mistaken in supposing that their wages were not increased by protection and would not be reduced if it were repealed. Any intelligent employer could have told them differently, and many did so, but they preferred to listen to Democratic demagogues and let themselves be filled up with lies of the kind above indicated. So they voted for Cleveland, on a platform that declared protection was robbery and promised the immediate repeal of the McKinley law. They carried the day, and the result is before us—mills and factories closing, thousands of men thrown out of employment, hours cut down and wages reduced, processions of unemployed in the large cities, stagnation and depression everywhere. And this is merely the shadow of free trade, not the reality.

Workmen who helped by their votes to bring about this state of affairs, and who are now out of employment, are entitled to sympathy in their misfortune, but they cannot complain if those who advised them to vote the other way now remind them of it.

THE READJUSTMENT OF LABOR.

The New York Evening Post, the oldest and most ultra free-trade paper in the country, seems out of patience with those people who find themselves out of employment because they will not go out and seek work in branches of industry with which they are not familiar. The Post has heard of old men working in the hay fields of New Hampshire because they cannot find labor to employ, and assumes that the people who find the factories closed and will not go out to work at having cannot be suffering much. "It has heard of another instance where a benevolent lady has taken the trouble to go about town and find places where domestics are needed in order that she might fill them with factory women. When she went to the factory people they refused to go out as house servants, which leads the editor of the free-trade organ to exclaim that 'men who will go without enough to eat rather than work on a farm and young women who prefer the risk of starving before they will work in a kitchen have no claim whatever for a particle of sympathy.'"

It has been the claim of free-traders that labor which could not find employment in factories would adjust itself to other fields of employment. Now that the time has come to test this theory the men and women who have spent their lives in factories are not eager to enter employment in which they have no experience whatever. The man who has spent his years in a woolen factory would be of little account in a New England hay field. If the sun did not wilt him, he would be of so little service for a single season that it would not pay him to travel miles to get a few days' employment in a hay field. Even if the mill hands went to the hay fields only a small part of them could find employment for even more than a few days. After that the hay fields would be shut, as the factories have been. As for the change from running a loom to a kitchen—is the young woman to be denounced because she waits in hope of her old place?

These examples demonstrate the waste to the labor of the country which must come from a change in the tariff which will change employment. Skill in a machine shop, an iron mill, a woolen or cotton factory comes of years of practice, beginning almost in childhood. A change which renders the skill worthless or reduces the compensation therefor for practically deprives skilled labor of its capital, the accumulation of years. If a factory is burned, capital can be restored, but if a man, skilled in a line of production, is displaced, his capital is destroyed beyond restoration. The most serious loss by a change of the tariff system is that which will come to labor skilled in one line of production. It involves the loss of everything and carries with it wife and children. And still the free-trader will talk glibly of the redistribution of labor. What would the college professor who advocates this system of cruelty think of a readjustment which would send him to work in a coal mine?

In the course of an article devoted to inconsequential criticism of Governor Matthews for the appointment of Judge Winters the News says:

Now look at another case, namely, that of the speaker of the House, who is in different districts elected judges. From one district they elected a Republican. That judge resigned. Did Governor Matthews appoint a Republican in his place? No; he appointed a Democrat. Although the people of that district, after a fair election, declared that they wanted to be represented by a Republican, yet Governor Matthews ignored their declaration and appointed a Democrat.

Every reader of the News who knows about the State Constitution will be surprised to learn that since the last election that throne of infallibility has changed the method of electing judges of the Supreme Court. Under the Constitution districts are observed in regard to the residence of judges, but the judges have been elected upon a general ticket by the voters of the whole State. The Journal thinks that an election by districts would be better, and, therefore, thanks the News for making the change in the Constitution "unknown" to the whole of us. But even the infallibility errs when it declares

that a Supreme Judge has been already elected by a district. The Journal thinks such judges may possibly be so elected in the future, but it is not one of the functions of infallibility to obliterate the facts of history.

People are expressing a fear that the hard times will reduce the attendance upon the encampment to an extent that will detract from the importance of the occasion. The assumption is natural, but it is not sustained by the reports which Chairman Lilly is receiving. So far from a falling off, the latest reports indicate a larger attendance of veterans than seemed probable three weeks ago. To the Journal Colonel Lilly said yesterday:

Do not trouble yourself about a disappointing attendance. There will not be so many people here from a distance as there would have been in flush times, but all our advice shows that there will be an in-pouring of veterans from the nearer States—enough to test the capacity of our hospitality. There will be room for all, but we can take care of lots of people. Then the people in the vicinity that will come in days and go home nights will make such a crowd that nobody will realize that anybody is absent.

If the truth were known, it is probable that the change of attitude in the Grocers' Union in regard to Sunday closing is due less to the disagreement on the subject among the members than to the discovery that the public wanted the groceries open at a time on Sunday morning. There are but few retail dealers in provisions without customers who, for a variety of reasons, find it most convenient to purchase their Sunday supplies the same day. It may not be a thrifty proceeding, or in the eyes of persons of rigid Sunday observance, hardly moral, but the Grocers' Union can hardly be blamed for giving up the idea of regulating the habits and morals of their patrons.

The wheels will go round to-day in the highest style of the art. Notwithstanding the elaborate assertions of a few people, who are not educated up to the modern spirit, the bicyclers have no wheels in their heads, but on the contrary, their heads are as level as the asphalt streets they love.

If Emi Kennedy, promoter of the once celebrated "People's railway" scheme, is still on earth, he should write a letter of sympathy and condolence to Air-ship-and-electric-railway Pennington.

The removal of the trailers on the Illinois-street line shows an utter disregard of the interests of the traveling public.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:—The five hundred dollar note I have enclosed in this letter, and giving my note, would it make note void or in any way change value of note for the husband to sign. Such a course could not be brought upon the country by the mere change of administration, nor is it the result of the Sherman act. The laws have been violated. What we want is a change to the laws and the administration of existing laws in such a manner that the rich and poor be treated alike. We want a condition that will make all men obey the law of contracts, the banker as well as the laborer. The Republican Secretary of the Treasury and the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury did not comply with the law. They paid out the gold, and the Secretary of the Treasury added foreign consignment when he had it in his hands to prevent this panic. This is the real cause of the hard times. Such a stupendous catastrophe could not have been produced by the Sherman law. A feinting story, a caricature that has been growing for years, has broken out.

At the close of the late war the people were comparatively free from debt. There was more prosperity then among the farmers of the North, in spite of the loss of the South, than there is now, and this has been ever since. The reason of this prosperity and good feeling was because there was an immense volume of paper currency in circulation. The financial system of the government, which was a contraction of the currency, is responsible for the loss of thousands of homes, innumerable suicides and the disruption of the morals of the people. There is no parallel in existence to the enormity of the crime which has been perpetrated by the Treasury and the Secretary of the Treasury in the contraction of the currency. A result of this crime, perpetrated on our people from 1860 to 1873, British capital has come in and has controlled our factories, our mines and our finances. This scarcity of money is what is the matter. The government financial system compels you to go in debt every time you take \$100.

The record of paid advertisements from May 1, to and including Aug. 15, is \$7,837.351.

LUBBIES IN THE AIR.

Psychic.

"Love," said the lecturer, "is a psychic manifestation."

"Yes," murmured a young man in the audience, "I do the singing and her folks do the kicking."

Another Warning.

Gottsch—Here is a warning indeed. A fellow hid \$700 in an old vest, instead of putting it in the bank, and his wife sold the vest to the ragman.

Obituary—It is a warning indeed. If he had not been married, he would have had that vest and money yet.